

Deep sequencing of *Hevea brasiliensis* small RNAs



(A) Application of ethephon to a rubber tree tapping panel.

(B) Tapping panel
of a healthy tree

(C) A sick tree showing tapping panel dryness (TPD)

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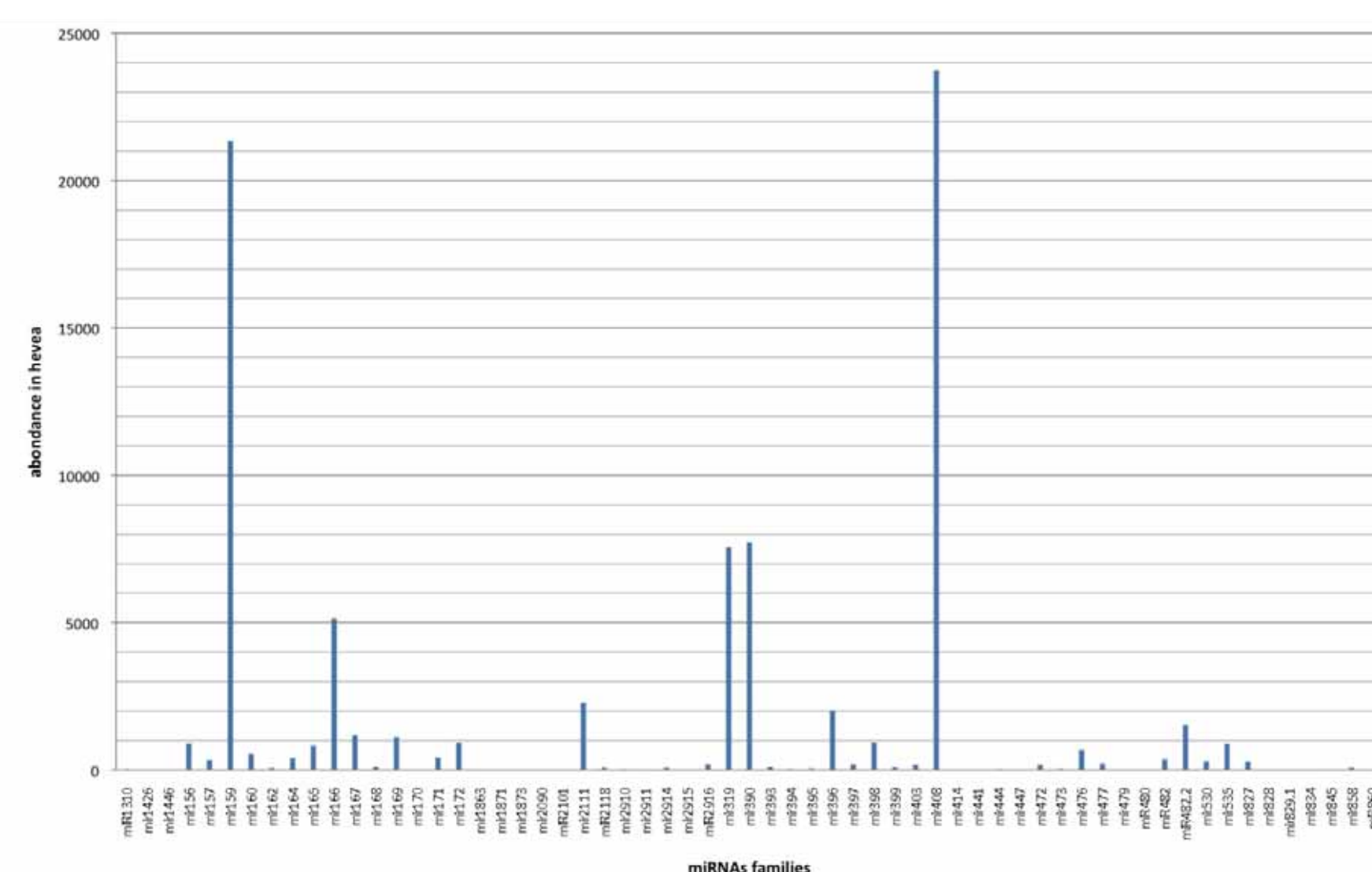
Hevena brasiliensis is increasingly cultivated in marginal areas where environmental constraints are important. In addition to regular

tapping, the management of some *Hevea* cultivars required ethephon application,

which enhanced the laticifer metabolism and consequently the latex production. However, excessive metabolic activation can lead to Tapping Panel Dryness (TPD, Figure 1). This physiological disorder is a consequence of an oxidative stress in the latex cells, leading to membrane damages, flocculation of rubber particles and plugging of the latex vessels. TDP-induced annual loss of rubber production was estimated at 15-20%. Plant development, metabolism and response to environmental stresses are not only due to specific genetic programme at the mRNA and protein levels but also to the modulation of transcript accumulation or translation by small RNAs. We reported here the identification of 61 conserved miRNA families and their putative targets related to oxidative stress and TPD appearance.

➤ Identification of 61 conserved micro RNAs family

Vitroplants and budded plants were subjected to various abiotic stresses (cold, salinity, water logging and deficit, light excess, hormonal treatment). Micro RNAs were cloned and sequenced with the Solexa technology. The unique small RNA sequences were mapped against the PMRD database (Zhang et al., 2010). From 670645 unique short sequences (17-38 nt), 18430 matched perfectly or near perfectly to known micro RNAs in other species. The accessions were classified into **61 micro RNA families** among which 12 are predominant with more than 1000 reads such as miR 159, 166, 167, 169, 319, 390, 396, 398, 482.2, 2111 (Figure 2).



➤ Computational prediction of micro RNA targets involved in oxidative stress and TPD

Putative micro RNAs targets were detected with Miranda toolbox comprised in LeARN pipeline by screening the *Hevea* transcript sequence database (Table 2). Among them, known targets were

identified: ATP synthase/miR159, ABF2/miR159, Ja-ZIM-domain/miR159, ARF/miR160, AP2/miR172, CSD2/miR398, Metallothionein/miR396, Laccase/miR397-408. Interestingly, *Hevea* specific targets were also identified, five described for their differential expression between healthy and TPD tree (SSH80/miR156-157, SSH93/miR168, SSH100/miR1863 and SSH106/miR159), one involved in the cyanogenic potential (Linamarase P66/miR159) and two in rubber biosynthesis and stability (HMGR/miR159; Hevb13/miR159).

TABLEAU 2:
List of the putative target involved in
abiotic stress response, rubber
biosynthesis and TPD appearance.

[illegible]

➤ Identification of precursors in the *Hevea* clone PB260 transcript sequence database

TABLEAU 1: List of micro RNA precursors identified in the *Hevea* clone PB260 transcriptome sequences

[illegible]

Micro RNAs precursors were identified in the *Hevea* clone PB260 sequences obtained from several organs with the 454 technology (Montoro et al., 2010) using LeARN pipeline (release 1.5.0, <http://bioinfo.genopole-toulouse.prd.fr/LeARN>; Noirot et al., 2008). Nine micro RNA families mapped against RNA sequences which displayed a stem-loop structure (Table 1). Among them, two miR precursor genes were identified for each micro RNAs family 159, 166, and 319/159, and three miR precursor genes for the micro RNA 408 family.

CONCLUSION

All the putative targets of interest will be experimentally validated and the co-expression analysis of target genes and their corresponding micro RNAs will be carried out in order to have a better understanding on the control of the ROS-scavenging systems and the TPD onset in *Hevea brasiliensis*.

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